



CENSUS
1996

HOW AUSTRALIA TAKES A CENSUS

1996 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOW AUSTRALIA TAKES A CENSUS

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CATALOGUE NO. 2903.0

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INTRODUCTION

Australia's thirteenth national Census of Population and Housing will be held on 6 August 1996. This publication has been prepared to provide current and potential users of census statistics with some basic information about the 1996 Census. It describes the history of the census, the process by which the 1996 Census was planned, the way in which it will be conducted and processed and the types of output which will be available.

WHY HAVE A CENSUS?

The Census of Population and Housing is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Its objective is to measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on census night. This provides a reliable basis to estimate the population of each State, Territory and local government area primarily for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. The census also provides the characteristics of the Australian population and its housing for small areas and small population groups to support the planning, administration and policy development activities of governments, business and other users.

Population estimates based on the census are used to determine the number of seats allocated to each State and Territory in the House of Representatives. Population estimates were also used in the allocation of \$19 billion in 1995-96 in Commonwealth grants to the State, Territory and local governments.

WHO IS COUNTED?

The census includes all people in Australia on census night, with some exceptions. Foreign diplomats and their families are excluded, as are foreign crew members on ships. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. Australian residents out of the country on census night are generally not included in the census unless they have left the country without being required to undertake departure formalities (for example, naval personnel on board ships away from Australia).

The territories of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island will also be included in the 1996 Census. Following the enactment of the *Territories Reform Act 1992*, the results for these Territories will be included in the counts for Australia for the first time in 1996.

HISTORY

MUSTERS

The first population counts of Australia were known as musters and were made as early as 1788. Musters involved all members of the community gathering at specified locations to be counted. These were important as a means of matching food and other supplies to the number of people needing them. The first census in Australia as we now know them was held in New South Wales in November 1828. Each of the colonies conducted their own censuses until 1886.

On 3 April 1881, the first simultaneous census of the British Empire covering the United Kingdom, India and the Crown Settlements (including Australia) was taken. This census produced the first set of colony population figures for the same day.

A census conference held in Sydney on 26 February 1900 arranged for an Australian census conducted on a uniform basis to be taken on 31 March 1901. Minor differences in the interpretation of definitions arose between the States and the method of presentation of the results differed considerably. The responses to the census questions were not tabulated in all cases and there was no co-ordinating authority to bring the results together to form a total for Australia.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT

To provide greater co-ordination, the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* was passed on 8 December 1905. This Act provided:

- that 'the census shall be taken in the year 1911, and in every tenth year thereafter'; and
- 'the census day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation'.

On 18 June 1906, the first Statistician of the Commonwealth of Australia was appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act. Later in the same year the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was formed (re-named the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1975).

NATIONAL CENSUSES

Since 1911, therefore, the census has been a centralised activity conducted and controlled by the Australian Statistician under the authority of an Act of Parliament to ensure uniformity in the census methods and data collected from each State, and to protect the confidentiality of information gathered.

Due to the economic depression it was considered inappropriate to conduct the scheduled Census of 1931, so the Census and Statistics Act was amended to allow a census to be held at any such time as prescribed. Under the amended Act the next census was held in 1933. No census was held during the period of World War II and the first post-war census was taken in 1947, after an interval of 14 years. The

year 1954 was chosen for the next census, it being a seven year interval and equidistant between the 1947 Census and the then proposed 1961 Census. The practice of conducting a census in at least the first year of each decade was therefore resumed from 1961 onwards.

Every five years Following the 1961 Census, Australia has had a census taken every five years, a practice which has now become mandatory with the amendment to the Census and Statistics Act in 1977 requiring that 'the census shall be taken in the year 1981 and in every fifth year thereafter, and at such other times as prescribed'.

WHICH DAY?

In selecting census day the ABS endeavours to choose a date when there is minimum displacement of population. In 1911 and 1921, a census day near the beginning of April was selected. Census day was then changed to a date at or near the end of June for the 1933 Census through to the 1986 Census. In those years the June date better fulfilled the condition mentioned and was otherwise suitable, being the end of the fiscal year and of a quarterly period used extensively for statistical purposes.

In 1991, Census day was moved to August. The June date was no longer practical as all mainland States now have a four-term school year and have school holidays around this time. School holidays in the period surrounding Census day would increase collection difficulties and reduce the quality of data obtained, as many people would be absent from their normal residence and more likely not to be enumerated.

In 1996, Census day is Tuesday, 6 August.

CENSUS TOPICS

Since the first national census in 1911, the content of censuses has varied. Many topics have been included in each census in that time (for example, age, marital status and religion) whereas others have come and gone or been introduced recently depending on the importance of the topic at the time. To see what is included in the 1996 Census refer to Appendix 1 (for a copy of the household form) and Appendix 2 (for a copy of the information booklet). To see how census content has evolved over the years refer to Appendix 3.

PLANNING THE 1996 CENSUS

IMPROVEMENTS

Well before one census is completed, work on the next census begins. Preliminary work began in 1990 on the 1996 Census, with investigation of alternative processing systems. In 1992 the development of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing began in earnest. The Government established an Interdepartmental Committee (IDC) in 1993, to consider options for reducing the cost of the census. The IDC recommended continuing a full census in 1996 and every five years thereafter.

All aspects of the 1991 Census were examined by the ABS with a view to identifying areas of possible improvement. This included evaluation of form and question design, effectiveness of collection and processing systems and the quality and usefulness of the data provided to users. The major improvements to census procedures since 1991 are changes affecting mapping, collection management and output delivery.

Mapping The quality of the maps used by census collectors is an important factor in the census and, for the 1996 Census, the ABS is implementing a computer-based mapping system which will result in maps of much higher quality than previously.

The digital map data used in the new system is supplied by the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

As well as improving the maps used by the collectors, the same map base will be used for the production of output maps.

Collection Management The Collection Operation Management System (COMS) is a computer application developed in Lotus Notes by ABS staff for the 1996 Census. COMS will be used by 146 Census Field Managers to undertake the management duties of their position. This will result in a significant reduction in the clerical workload of Field Managers compared to previous censuses, allowing them to concentrate more on training and quality issues associated with the census collection.

Output delivery For the first time all census processing and tabulation work will take place on microcomputers linked through a local area network. Microcomputer technology allows for design of systems which are generally more user-friendly and faster than is possible in mainframe environments. As a result, the processing system has been redesigned in a way which will contribute to improved accuracy of coding and enable the release of a wide range of final census data earlier than has been possible from previous censuses. As well, the use of a microcomputer-based tabulation system specifically designed for the census provides a timely and flexible service for users requiring customised tabulations from the census.

HOW IS CONTENT DETERMINED?

Consultation with the people who use census statistics commenced on the basis that the cost of the 1996 Census be no more than the cost of the 1991 Census.

In line with this policy, the ABS published in February 1993 a document outlining its initial views on the content of the 1996 Census, based on knowledge obtained from the topic submissions of the previous censuses and on known uses of census data. Users of census data and the general public were invited to comment on the views expressed in the publication.

More than 280 submissions received

More than 280 written submissions were received and these were followed up by consultation with major users and other interested parties. Some nine consultation meetings were organised in capital cities to discuss user comment and requirements.

Government decides

In light of these consultations, the ABS proceeded to draft final recommendations on the nature and content of the 1996 Census. These were discussed with the Australian Statistics Advisory Council prior to the preparation of a submission to the Government. Census content was also discussed by the IDC, convened to review the cost of the census. On 6 September 1994 the Government announced its decisions on the 1996 Census, and documents outlining the content and the procedures for the conduct of the census, along with relevant regulations, were tabled in Parliament.

Factors considered

The Census of Population and Housing collects information by self-enumeration. Each household is asked to fill in the details specified on the census form with relatively little assistance from the census collector. Self-enumeration and the need to ensure that the large census operation is conducted as efficiently and effectively as possible, impose constraints on the types of topics and questions that can be included in the census if the public is to provide accurate data. There is also the need to limit the total number of questions asked in order to minimise the reporting load on households and census costs.

These constraints were reflected by the criteria used to assess topics for inclusion in the 1996 Census. These were:

- whether the topic was of major national importance;
- whether the census was an appropriate method of collecting data, given alternative sources and methods; and
- whether the topic was suitable for inclusion in the census.

WHAT IS ON THE 1996 CENSUS FORM?

The consultation process led to the selection of three more topics for the 1996 Census: address of usual residence one year ago; issue (number of children ever born) and other dwelling (classification). All topics asked in the 1991 Census were retained, and further topics were investigated but did not meet the criteria for inclusion. (See Appendix 1 for a copy of the 1996 Census household form.)

Testing To decide on the layout and question wording for the census form, a program of tests is conducted before each census. For the 1996 Census, a series of eight tests, including a dress rehearsal, were carried out for this purpose in various cities and rural locations between 1992 and 1995.

On Tuesday, 8 August 1995 a census dress rehearsal was conducted in parts of Sydney and Bathurst in New South Wales, and the Katherine region in the Northern Territory, to test collection and processing procedures for the 1996 Census.

Recording the answers As in the 1991 Census, optical mark recognition (OMR) technology and computer-assisted coding will be used to capture the information from the forms. Most questions will again be answered by householders making horizontal marks on the form, which indicates their choice of answers from sets of alternatives. OMR technology allows these marks made on the form to be read by machines. Computer-assisted coding is an efficient method of coding the handwritten answers on the forms.

WHAT WILL IT COST?

The 1996 Census is expected to cost around \$6.85 per person (at 1993 prices). Allowing for the effects of inflation, this is 2.2% less than the per capita cost of the previous census.

CONFIDENTIALITY

THE GUARANTEE OF THE ACT

Any information collected in the 1996 Census that could be used to identify individuals will be treated as confidential. This confidentiality is guaranteed by the Census and Statistics Act.

All ABS staff (including temporary employees) are legally bound under the Census and Statistics Act never to release personal information to any person or organisation outside the ABS. Anyone who breaks this pledge can be fined up to \$5,000 and/or gaoled for up to two years even if they are no longer employed by the ABS.

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Completed census forms will be transferred from the collection centres to the census Data Processing Centre under secure arrangements. Security personnel will be employed to prevent any unauthorised access to the processing centre.

Names and addresses of people and households collected in the census will not be stored on computer files. No information will be released in a way that would enable an individual or household to be identified. To ensure this, the statistical tables released will only contain broad classifications and will be subject to slight random adjustment. (See the chapter on Quality.)

FORMS ARE DESTROYED

To assure the public about preserving the confidentiality of data on individuals, census forms in Australia are destroyed once statistical data have been extracted.

The purpose of the census is to gather statistical information, which is accompanied by strict measures to ensure the confidentiality of the information provided. The Government believes that it would be inconsistent with that purpose and with that guarantee of confidentiality to retain information on identified people or households. Consequently, the past practice of destroying all records of names and addresses of people and households, and of not storing these names and addresses on computer files, will be continued.

The decision not to retain information on identified people and households was reached by the Government after arguments for and against their retention had been carefully weighed. A relevant factor was the fear that public confidence in the census and hence the willingness of individuals to provide full and accurate information about themselves, could be undermined. A further consideration was the substantial costs which would be incurred in storing and accessing the records.

RANDOM ADJUSTMENTS

At the completion of processing, minor adjustments are made to data to protect the confidentiality of information about individuals while at the same time allowing the maximum amount of detailed census data to be released.

COLLECTION

MAPS

The production of accurate maps for use by Census Collectors is important to the collection of the census. They make it possible for Census Collectors to deliver and collect forms accurately from every household. For the 1996 Census, a new computer-based mapping system has enabled the production of higher quality maps than previously available. The higher quality of maps available will increase the accuracy of the counts for small areas.

FORM PRINTING

Once the design of the census forms is completed, work begins on the typesetting and printing of the forms. For the 1996 Census, the ABS will produce 9.1 million household and 2.1 million personal forms. (See Appendix 1 for a copy of the 1996 Census household form.)

COLLECTION DISTRICTS

The basic unit of collection is a collection district (CD). A CD is generally a census workload area that one Collector can cover delivering and collecting census forms in a specified period. On average there are about 200 dwellings per CD; however there may be more in urban CDs, and in rural areas a CD may contain few dwellings yet cover an extensive area. In statistical tables, CDs are combined to form larger geographic areas, for example, statistical local areas (SLAs), legal local government areas (LGAs) and Commonwealth electoral divisions.

As far as possible, comparability of CD boundaries is maintained between censuses. Where a CD has grown too large to be handled by one Census Collector it is split into two or more CDs, so that when combined they are still comparable with the previous census area. CD boundaries are aligned with LGA and SLA boundaries and, therefore, vary slightly from previous census CDs where boundary changes occur between censuses. In the case of population decline in a CD, the original CD boundary is maintained for comparability. For the 1996 Census, about 90% of CDs are comparable to 1991 CDs.

CENSUS AWARENESS

Prior to the census the ABS conducts a comprehensive communications campaign to support the census. The aim of the campaign is to raise community awareness about the census and the date on which it will occur and to encourage accurate completion of the form. The campaign also supports operational aspects of the census, such as the recruitment of collectors. The communications campaign includes paid media advertising and a range of public relations activities including briefings for community and other public opinion leaders. There is also a comprehensive program of media contact to brief journalists and commentators on the census and to encourage coverage of relevant issues.

An important aspect of the communications strategy is to raise awareness of procedures available to obtain help, especially for people who may be disadvantaged through language or other difficulties, in acquiring information about the census or in completing the form. In addition, an information booklet is produced for every household (see Appendix 2).

DELIVERY AND COLLECTION OF FORMS

An efficient collection operation is essential to the success of the census. As in previous censuses, the 1996 Census is self-enumerated. This means that each household is asked to fill in the details required on the census form. Assistance is available from the Collector, and the Census Hotline inquiry service (which includes a telephone interpreter service).

A hierarchical structure of temporary staff is used to deliver and collect census forms. All staff are appointed under the Census and Statistics Act and are subject to the strict confidentiality provisions of the Act.

ABS State and Territory offices are responsible for the Field Managers who number between 3 and 43 depending on the State or Territory. Each Field Manager is required to direct between 18 and 22 Group Leaders. The Group Leaders are each responsible for training and supervising the work of approximately 10-12 Census Collectors to ensure accuracy and completeness of coverage within their areas.

In total, more than 40,000 temporary collection staff will be involved in the delivery and collection of forms. These staff need to be recruited, trained, supplied with material, supervised and paid on completion of their work. The logistics behind this are enormous and require careful planning and implementation. The majority of this workforce, just over 30,000 people, are the Census Collectors.

Census Collectors deliver a form and information booklet to every household in their CD prior to census night. Where contact is made on delivery, the Collector arranges with the householder a convenient time to return and collect the form after census night. Collectors are required to return to each household to collect the form some time in the eight day period following census night. They are also required to scan each form to ensure it has been completed.

It is not an easy task to deliver and collect census forms, especially in remote areas, but Collectors endeavour to include everyone. This includes people camping in the outback or travelling and people who live in parks or on the street. In rural areas, Collectors use any means of transport at their disposal to locate every person who should be included in the census.

CENSUS HOTLINE FOR INQUIRIES

To ensure that public inquiries concerning the 1996 Census are dealt with speedily, the ABS operates a telephone Census Hotline inquiry service.

The Census Hotline answers public inquiries about the census itself, the procedures used and how to complete the census form, as well as providing feedback to census collection staff where further action is required to ensure the delivery and/or collection of forms.

NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS

For the enumeration of non-private dwellings such as hotels and hospitals, Collectors distribute census personal forms and privacy envelopes, rather than household forms, to people spending census night in that dwelling. Collectors are required to collect the completed forms as soon as possible after census night. In large non-private dwellings, Special Collectors are employed.

Personal forms are also made available for people on board ships in or between Australian ports, or on long distance trains or buses.

OTHER DWELLINGS

As was the case in 1991, all households in caravan parks and marinas are provided with household forms to enable statistics to be produced on the families living in such locations. Those living in manufactured home estates and self-care accommodation for the retired or aged will receive household forms for the first time.

PRIVACY ENVELOPES

Privacy envelopes are provided at collection for anyone who does not wish to have their completed form seen by the Census Collector. Envelopes are also provided to people in private dwellings who do not want their responses to be seen by other members of the household and for people enumerated in non-private dwellings. Members of the public are informed of the availability of privacy envelopes through the public awareness campaign, information booklet and the census form.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

For Indigenous people

Given the remoteness of many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and their special characteristics, the ABS has developed an Indigenous Enumeration Strategy after consultation with organisations concerned with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander services.

Central to this strategy is the appointment of officers who are involved in informing indigenous communities about the census and eliciting their support. Indigenous Interviewers are recruited to enumerate remote and other discrete indigenous communities and census information is obtained by interviews. The communications aspects of the strategy include paid media advertising, a program of contact with community leaders, briefings for representatives of indigenous media outlets, use of posters and leaflets specifically designed for indigenous communities, and dissemination of information via video cassettes.

- For ethnic groups With almost 15% of Australians speaking a language other than English at home, there is a need to provide assistance to households that have difficulties in speaking or reading English. A strategy has been developed by the ABS to ensure that the best possible enumeration of ethnic groups is achieved. The communications elements of this strategy include paid media advertising, providing information to community leaders and to relevant journalists and commentators, translating brochures into community languages, and providing information to migrant education units and community groups. The census also employs Collectors with skills in languages other than English, and operates a census telephone interpreter service. Arrangements can also be made for an interpreter to visit the home if required.
- For the homeless There are two groups of people whose kind (or lack) of shelter pose particular issues for collecting census data. The first group are people who live on the streets. The second group consists of people living permanently in boarding houses and those in refuges.
- Prior to census night, senior collection staff will make contact with local offices of State and/or local government agencies responsible for licensing accommodation likely to cater for the homeless, and with groups providing other services for the homeless to identify hang-outs and skid rows. Also, members of the homeless community will be engaged to enumerate 'difficult' areas where significant numbers of homeless people are likely to be encountered on census night.
- For others A 1993 ABS survey revealed that approximately half a million of those with a limitation or disabling condition of some kind have difficulty holding a book, turning pages or reading normal print. Where requested, Census Collectors provide assistance to people who need it. This ranges from reading out the questions to noting answers. A telephone typewriter service for the deaf also operates. Subtitling the census television advertisements for encoder viewing will also occur.

PROCESSING

Once all the forms have been collected, they are transported under secure arrangements to the Data Processing Centre. It is here that data on the forms are processed to produce the computer files used to provide census products for users. Names and addresses are not stored on the computer files.

OPTICALLY READING THE FORMS

Processing begins with a check that all forms have been received from the collectors and that there is a form for each dwelling and person listed in the Collector's record book. Torn, stained or otherwise damaged forms are transcribed to ensure they will pass successfully through the next stage of optical mark recognition (OMR). This involves a machine (OMR reader) reading horizontal marks made on the forms by householders and transferring the responses onto a computer file.

FIRST STAGE PROCESSING

After the OMR reading, further checks are taken to ensure that key dwelling and person information has been captured by the OMR reader. In this stage, the mark-box questions for which there should be a response but for which no response has been captured are checked and the simple write-in questions are coded. This is done by computer-assisted coding (CAC). In this process, the computer system directs the coder to examine those forms and questions for which a response is required. For mark-box questions, all the possible responses are presented on the screen and the coder chooses from the list presented, using the information provided on the census form. For write-in questions, the coder enters the response given on the form and is then presented with electronic index entries that correspond closely to the response. The coder then chooses the index entry that most closely matches the response given on the census form. Once a match is achieved, the code corresponding to the index entry is applied by the computer to the computer file.

SECOND STAGE PROCESSING

The next stage in processing is coding of the complex write-in responses. The same approach is used as for computer-assisted coding of the simple responses. However, for these questions there is not always a direct word-for-word matching of the index entries with the response on the census form.

Structured coding

Coding proceeds in a structured way with key words of the response being identified by the coder according to certain rules and entered onto the computer. The computer may prompt the coder for additional information and present supplementary index entries for matching before coding is complete. As for the previous processes, once a final match is made, the code is then applied to the computer file.

Family coding	<p>Most of the information on families is captured directly from the mark-box responses provided on the census form and for most families, the family code can be derived automatically from these responses. However, for a small number of situations, such as two families living in the same household or where there are complex relationships between family members, computer-assisted family coding is required. The computer directs the coder to the forms that require special family coding and provides response screens for the coder to enter the codes. An editing program immediately checks the validity of the family codes supplied and if invalid, the coder has to repeat the process. When the family codes for the household are valid, they are then applied by the computer to the computer file.</p>
QUERY RESOLUTION	<p>In a small number of cases, the coder cannot match the response on a census form with the index information presented by the computer. These responses are referred to a query resolution section for the allocation of a code using supplementary indexes and information. Where necessary, new entries will be added to the coding indexes so that similar responses will be able to be coded in future. Where there is inadequate information on the census form to determine a precise code, a more general or 'dump' code will be allocated.</p>
EDITING	<p>Some editing is undertaken to reduce the inconsistencies in census data. The kind of errors that editing procedures can detect are limited to responses and/or codes which are invalid or inconsistent with other responses on the forms, or which are in conflict with census definitions. Once detected such inconsistencies are dealt with by changing one or more responses on the basis of decision tables drawn up for the purpose. Although the number of edit failures due to householder error are small, there are cases where the subsequent adjustment of records is, by necessity, somewhat arbitrary, because of the absence of conclusive information. Some inconsistencies remain where it is impossible to determine the true situation from information provided on the census form.</p>
IMPUTED AND DERIVED DATA	<p>During processing, procedures for deriving or imputing some data items are implemented by the editing system.</p> <p>Some data items are derived from other responses given on the census forms. An example of a derived characteristic is labour force status. This characteristic is derived for all people and is determined using a decision table which takes into account the responses (or lack of them) given to several other questions on the form. These are: full or part-time job; job last week; looked for work; availability to start work; hours worked and mode of travel to work.</p> <p>Data imputation is used for a small number of specific data items such as age, sex and marital status where responses have not been provided on the census form. As it is not usually possible to derive these values from other responses on the form, they must be imputed. For example, age is imputed by the processing system by utilising look-up tables based on the 1991 Census age values for the population (or sub-groups of the population) as a whole. These tables then provide an imputed value which fills the missing value.</p>

FINAL DATA

The final outcome of the Data Processing Centre work is a file of coded records for each person, family, household and dwelling enumerated in the census containing no identifying information. Once validated, the file becomes the source of all products containing census data.

RECYCLING

Once all the statistical data has been extracted and the forms are no longer needed for processing, they are pulped and turned into recycled paper and cardboard.

QUALITY

As with other statistical collections, the ABS is concerned to see that high quality data are obtained from the census. To this end, extensive effort is put into the form design, collection procedures, public awareness and accurate processing of the information collected.

FIELD TESTING

To begin with, the method employed to obtain information in the Australian census is one of self-enumeration in which each household is asked to complete the census form with relatively little assistance from the Census Collector. To make sure that this approach is successful, a series of tests is conducted before each census to gauge public reaction to the form and the questions in it. (See the earlier chapter on Planning the 1996 Census.)

PUBLIC AWARENESS

As well as making sure that the right questions are asked, it is essential for the quality of census data that everybody understands the importance of being counted and of giving the right answers in the census. A crucial factor in this respect is the public awareness campaign referred to in the earlier chapter on Collection.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Once the forms are in the Data Processing Centre, quality assurance procedures are implemented to maximise the accurate recording of information collected and to eliminate as far as possible any inconsistencies in coding responses. For this purpose, a sample of forms are recoded by a separate group of coders and the answers compared. Inconsistencies are examined by expert coders and an attempt is made to determine the source of the error. This information along with query resolution information and reports from coders is examined by continuous improvement teams, who have the responsibility of identifying quality problems and ways in which quality can be improved. Coding procedures, indexes, processing systems and training of staff are the key areas where changes can lead to improved data quality during processing.

RESIDUAL ERRORS

Despite these efforts, the census, like all statistical collections, is subject to a number of sources of error, and some of the errors defy detection and correction. Testing has indicated the effect of these errors is generally slight, although it could be more significant for analyses of data for small groups or very detailed cross-classifications.

EVALUATING THE OUTCOME

After the census, an evaluation of the quality of census data is carried out to inform users of the data about its quality, and to help plan the next census. Investigation of the effect of partial response, consistency checks between related questions, comparisons with data from other sources and demographic analysis are all carried out for various census topics.

Much of the information gathered about the quality of census data will be distributed in the form of commentary contained in census output products or in specialised data quality evaluation working papers. This information also helps the ABS plan a better census next time around.

SOURCES OF ERROR

Undercounting Despite efforts to obtain full coverage of people and dwellings, it is inevitable that a small number of people will be missed and some will be counted more than once. In Australia more people are missed from the census than are counted more than once. The net effect when both factors are taken into account is referred to as undercounting.

As well as affecting the total population counts, undercounting can bias other census statistics because the characteristics of missed people are different from those of counted people. In Australia, rates of undercounting vary significantly for different population groups depending on factors such as age, sex and geographic area. A measure of the extent of undercounting is obtained from a sample survey of households undertaken shortly after the census, called the Post Enumeration Survey. Undercounting of people in the 1991 Census was estimated to be 1.8% for Australia as a whole on a place of enumeration basis.

Partial response People who are counted in the census do not necessarily answer all the questions which apply to them. While questions of a sensitive nature are generally excluded from the census, all topics have an element of non-response. However, this element can be measured and is generally low. In those instances where a householder does not provide a response to a question, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and the statistical local area of usual residence. These variables are imputed, using other information on the census form and specially constructed random tables based on the distribution of the population according to these variables at the previous census. In addition, variables such as birthplace are derived where the appropriate response is clear from other information on the census form.

Respondent error Computer-editing procedures are used to detect and correct obvious errors made by individuals in completing the form (for example, a six-year-old person with children). However, such procedures cannot detect and correct all householders' errors and some remain in final output.

Processing error Errors created during the processing of the census are kept at an acceptable level by means of quality assurance procedures, which involve sample checking during coding operations, and taking corrective action where necessary.

INTRODUCED RANDOM ADJUSTMENTS

Minor adjustments are made to the data to allow the maximum of detailed census data to be released, while at the same time protecting the confidentiality of information about individuals. For this reason, and since possible respondent and processing errors have greatest impact on them, great care should be taken when interpreting data in small cells.

PRODUCTS

DESIGN AND MARKETING

The ABS has designed a range of products and services from the 1996 Census to meet the objective of providing users of statistics with the information they want. This has involved consultation with current clients and potential new users of census data, as well as drawing on the results of research commissioned in 1994 to study the outcomes of the 1991 Census output program.

The broad results of the 1996 Census will be available, as in the past, in a variety of formats including printed publications, floppy disk, cartridge, magnetic tape and CD-ROM. Some information is also available via on-line services such as the Internet. Emphasis will be placed on providing a timely and responsive customer service.

TWO-STAGED RELEASE

To meet user requirements for more timely census data, there will be a two-staged release of the data. The first release will contain a wide range of topics and be available for all geographic areas by July 1997. The remaining data, which require extensive coding, will be released progressively thereafter, with all data available by March 1998.

CENSUS COUNTS

Census counts will be released on two different bases: place of enumeration; and place of usual residence.

Census counts at place of enumeration are based on each person's actual location on census night. Overseas visitors are included while Australians overseas are excluded. Census counts will be provided on this basis for individual collection districts (CDs), any geographic areas which can be formed by combining CDs, and postcode areas.

Census counts at place of usual residence are based on the reported usual residence of all people enumerated on census night. Overseas visitors and Australians overseas are excluded. Usual addresses are coded to statistical local areas (SLAs). Usual residence census counts will be available for SLAs and aggregates of SLAs.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Population estimates (estimated resident population) are derived by making two adjustments to the usual residence census counts. The first is an adjustment for census undercounting as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey (see the chapter on Quality). This adjustment is made to the counts of males and females by age for Australia, States/Territories and at the SLA level. The second adjustment is the addition of estimates of Australian residents temporarily overseas on census night. This adjustment is also made by age at SLA level.

PRODUCTS AVAILABLE

Census products will be available in the form of printed publications, microfiche, magnetic tape and floppy or compact disk, and some via on-line services such as the Internet. Customised products can be in the form of hardcopy, microfiche, magnetic tape or floppy disk.

Printed publications Printed publications will be used to disseminate both the broad results and many of the detailed statistics from the 1996 Census. Statistical publications planned include the following:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics*, 1996 Census Edition, December Quarter 1996 (3101.0);
- *Regional Population Estimates*, 1996 Census Edition, June 1991 and June 1996;
- *Selected Characteristics of People and Dwellings*, 1996 Census First Release Data – SLAs;
- *Selected Characteristics of People and Dwellings*, 1996 Census First Release Data – Urban Centres and Localities;
- *Selected Characteristics of People and Dwellings*, 1996 Census Second Release Data – SLAs;
- *Australia in Profile: A Regional Analysis*; and
- *Social Atlases* (for each capital city).

A number of reference publications will enable clients to understand what the census data and various geographical codes mean. These include *The 1996 Census Dictionary* (2901.0).

Customised matrixes Clients will be able to order and specify their 1996 Census customised matrixes (cross-classified tables), in advance of the release of census data. In this way the ABS will be in a position to produce the matrixes soon after final data become available.

Some of the 1996 Census products expected to generate the widest interest among users are outlined below.

Community profiles A group of products known as Community Profiles will be available for the 1996 Census. Each Community Profile is a set of tables containing key census characteristics of people, families and dwellings covering most topics on the census form. The most popular of the series will be the Basic Community Profile which will contain around 30 tables covering the full range of census topics. The Basic Community Profile is available at all geographic levels from collection district to Australia as a whole. Other profiles in the series include the Expanded Community Profile, Working Population, Time Series and Usual Residence Profiles. These are available at SLA level and aggregations of SLA.

As well as community profiles for standard areas, clients are able to specify their own combination of census geographic areas and particular tables from the profile data base to obtain a community profile customised to their needs.

There will be a series of profiles featuring the characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people which will be available for geographic areas of interest to indigenous communities and other users of census data.

The ABS will also develop special profiles (called *Thematics*) from the 1996 Census for population groups such as older people, youth, families and ethnic groups. It is expected that these will be available at the geographic levels of postcode areas, SLAs and aggregates of SLAs.

All profiles will be available on most output media, according to the preference of the client and may be printed on demand at all ABS Client Services locations.

CDATA96 CDATA96 is a CD-ROM product which will contain the Basic Community and Time Series Profiles, ABS statistical boundaries and basic topographic information. As an option, clients will be able to purchase detailed topographic data. Data manipulation and basic desktop mapping software will also be provided so that clients can access, interrogate and map the census data. Clients will also be able to import other census and ABS data as well as their own data and map these alongside the census data.

Maps Hard copy maps will be available to assist clients in understanding the geographic context of census data. The condensed maps will contain collection district boundaries and sufficient topographic detail for clients to understand the geography underlying the data. Field collection maps will also be available.

Digital boundary files will be available for all standard geographic areas and in most common industry formats.

Detailed digital topographic data will be available under arrangements to be negotiated with the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

PUBLIC ACCESS THROUGH LIBRARIES

A key part of the free access strategy for the census is the implementation of the Library Extension Program (LEP) which provides census publications and census statistics in a CD-ROM product, CLIB, to the National Library, university libraries and a wide network of State and public libraries. There are currently 560 libraries spread across Australia in the LEP.

USES OF CENSUS DATA

A WIDE VARIETY OF USES

The basis of other ABS statistics

Census data form the basis of many of the ABS' most widely used products and services. One is the official population estimates which are updated each quarter. Census data are also used in compiling the monthly employment and unemployment statistics and the national accounts.

The number of people in each area collected in the census is also used in the framework for selecting the samples used in ABS household surveys.

Public Inquiries

The ABS itself has had over 500,000 requests for data from the 1991 Census. In addition there are many inquiries made to libraries and other organisations that disseminate census data.

Allocation of funds and federal seats

The official population estimates are used to allocate Commonwealth funds to State and local governments, and to determine the number of seats each State and Territory has in the House of Representatives.

Planning and administration

The census also provides the characteristics of the population and its housing for small areas and for small population groups to support the planning, administration and policy development activities of governments, business and other users.

FOR INSTANCE

These characteristics have been used to study the social and economic circumstances of particular population groups, for example, the localities where people who were born overseas were living at census time, the employment status of these people, the main occupations and industries they work in and their educational qualifications. As another example, those planning transport facilities have used census data to study the main flows of people within a city and the methods people use to get to work, relating these data to average income levels and the availability of motor vehicles in households.

While some of this information is available from other sources, only a census can provide the information for the country as a whole and for small geographic areas and small population groups. Census data play an important role in many decisions affecting public expenditure. For example, the Department of Employment, Education and Training has said it uses Census data on occupation, industry, qualification and journey to work to:

- develop local area profiles for use in targeting labour market programs and improving client services;
- guide the allocation of vocational education and training, higher education and school resources;
- advise the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs on targeting of skilled migration; and
- monitor Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, migrant and women's participation and equity in the labour market as a basis for program targeting and policy development.

SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

To give an idea of the uses to which census data can be put, here are some of the ways in which they have been used in the past, both commercially and for community projects.

Breast cancer clinics

Objective: To select the best areas to establish breast cancer screening clinics.

Data use: Census data was used to identify and map the target population for breast cancer clinics for an area health service in a large city. Maps were created in which women aged between 50 and 69 years were displayed according to their postcode, and major shopping centres, main roads and public transport routes were added to the maps to indicate whether the proposed clinic sites were easily accessible.

Result: The areas most in need of new breast cancer clinics were identified, as were indicators of ease of access to the proposed clinics.

Recreation and public transport facilities

Objective: A local government council wanted to look at the impact of high density rental accommodation on the demand for recreational and transport facilities.

Data use: The council, using census dwelling data, mapped areas of Housing Commission rented dwellings together with population density. By identifying areas with a significant proportion of high density rented Housing Commission properties and the population within those areas, the town planner could determine if the recreational and public transport facilities were adequate.

Result: The council can plan more effectively for present and future needs for recreational and public transport facilities.

Charity organisation

Objective: A charity needed to plan effective door-knock appeals, by targeting the best areas to approach.

Data use: By reviewing past campaigns, the charity knew that certain family types above a particular income level were more likely to donate. Using census data, the charity selected areas with the highest density of that family type and with a high proportion of that income level. They planned door-knock appeals in those areas, and used cheaper, less time-consuming methods of collection, such as letterbox drops, in other areas.

Result: The charity was able to target its donors more accurately, raising a higher rate of donation for each collector.

Homes for the aged	<p>Objective: A church welfare group wanted to select the area most in need of homes and care for the aged.</p> <p>Data use: The ABS was able to provide the group with census data on age, income, and home ownership for the different areas they were looking at as possible locations.</p> <p>Result: The group was able to assist the aged who were most in need of homes and care.</p>
Broadcasting company	<p>Objective: The company wanted to know if they were broadcasting the right type of non-English programs for the people living in their region.</p> <p>Data use: They received census data for the region showing where people had been born and what languages they were speaking at home.</p> <p>Result: The broadcasting company was able to better meet the needs of the non-English speaking residents in their area.</p>
Government child care	<p>Objective: The Department of Human Services and Health wished to allocate funding for existing child care centres.</p> <p>Data use: They received census data on the number of children, by age, for the locations of the centres.</p> <p>Result: The funding was allocated based on the number of children in each centre's catchment area.</p>
Fast food company	<p>Objective: The company wished to expand and wanted to select the best area in which to locate a new outlet.</p> <p>Data use: The company gave the ABS the age range they wished to target along with the general area in which they wished to locate the store. Census data showed the company where the greatest concentration of the population in the target age range lived within the proposed area.</p> <p>Result: The company was able to settle on which site to locate their new store.</p>

OTHER INFORMATION PAPERS

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The *Catalogue* and *Release Advice* are available from any ABS office (see back page).

The following publications may be of interest.

1991 Census Dictionary (2901.0)

1991 Census – Australia in Profile (2821.0)

1991 Census – Data Quality Undercount (2940.0)

1991 Census – Population Growth and Distribution in Australia (2822.0)

1996 Census Dictionary (2901.0)

1996 Census of Population and Housing: ABS Views on Content and Procedures (2007.0)

1996 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content (2008.0)

1996 Census of Population and Housing: ABS Views on Census Classifications (2012.0)

1996 Census – ABS Views on Census Output (2009.0)

1996 Census – ABS Views on Census Products and Services (2011.0)

An Evaluation of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing (2010.0)

Rec No (RNO)



6 August 1996

Why a Census?

The Census is the only practical way to get information on how many people there are in each part of Australia, what they do and how they live.

Collection authority

The information asked for is collected under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act. Your co-operation is sought in completing this form and returning it to your Census Collector.

Confidentiality

Your completed form remains confidential to the Australian Bureau of Statistics as required by the Census and Statistics Act. No information will be released in a way that would enable an individual or household to be identified.

Help available

If you have any difficulty filling out this form, please ask your Collector for help, or telephone the Census Hotline on 131 608.

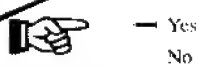
Household Form

REDUCED SIZE

What you need to do

- ▶ Use this form to record details of **all people** (including visitors) who spend the night in your household on Census Night, **Tuesday, 6 August 1996**.
- ▶ Your Collector will return between **7 August and 14 August** to collect your form.
- ▶ On one form you can record details of **six people**. Your Census Collector will give you enough forms for the number of people you expect to reside in your household on Census Night. If you find later that you needed more forms, or there is more than one household, ask your Census Collector or telephone the Census Hotline on 131 608.
- ▶ If any person in your household prefers a **separate form** for privacy reasons, ask your Collector or telephone the Census Hotline for a Personal Form and a Privacy Envelope. You may also ask for a Privacy Envelope if you do not want your Collector to see your completed form.

How to answer

- ▶ Please use a **black or blue pen**.
- ▶ Do not use ticks. Most questions only need to be answered by **marking a box** like this  **Yes**
No
- ▶ Please answer **all** the questions for **every** person, unless the form asks you not to.
- ▶ If you **do not know** an answer, give the best answer you can.
- ▶ Please take your time to complete the form.
- ▶ Please do not fold or bend this form.

1 At what address did this household spend Census Night, Tuesday, 6 August 1996?

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory

Postcode

131 608

Person 1

Person 2

Enter the householder or any adult household member as 'Person 1' and, if present, the spouse or partner as 'Person 2'.

Mark one box for each person, like this —.

2 Name of each person *including visitors who spent the night of Tuesday, 6 August 1996 in this household:*

- Record details for all adults, children, babies and visitors.
- Include any person who returned on Wednesday, 7 August 1996, without having been counted elsewhere.

First or given name

First or given name

Surname or family name

Surname or family name

Male

Female

Male

Female

3 Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person, for example —.

4 Mark the person's age last birthday.

- If age is less than one year, mark box as —.
- Mark one box for each person. For example, for a person aged 19 years:

Years:

(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) years or more

99 years or more

Years:

(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) years or more

99 years or more —
please specify

years

Years:

(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) years or more

99 years or more —
please specify

years

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships:
son-in-law, granddaughter, uncle, boarder.

No answer
required
for Person 1

- Husband or wife of Person 1
- De facto partner of Person 1
- Child of Person 1
- Stepchild of Person 1
- Brother or sister of Person 1
- Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1
- Other relationship to Person 1 — please specify

6 What is the person's present marital status?

- Never married
- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated but not divorced
- Married

- Never married
- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated but not divorced
- Married

7 What is the person's usual address?

- 'Usual' address is that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of 6 months or more in 1996.
- For persons who now have no usual address, write 'no usual address'.
- For boarders at boarding school or college, give address at boarding school or college.

- The address shown on the front of this form

Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

- Same as for Person 1

Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Person 3

Person 4

Person 5

Person 6

2

First or given name

Surname or family name

☐ Male☐ Female

Years:

(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)
 (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)
 (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)
 (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35)
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 (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80)
 (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89)
 (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98)

☐ 99 years or more —
please specify

years

☐ Child of both Person 1
and Person 2☐ Child of Person 1 only☐ Child of Person 2 only☐ Brother or sister of Person 1☐ Unrelated flatmate or
co-tenant of Person 1☐ Other relationship to
Person 1 — please specify☐ Never married☐ Widowed☐ Divorced☐ Separated but not divorced☐ Married

Same as for Person 1

☐ Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory

Postcode

☐ Other country

First or given name

Surname or family name

☐ Male☐ Female

Years:

(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)
 (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)
 (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)
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 (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80)
 (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89)
 (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98)

☐ 99 years or more —
please specify

years

☐ Child of both Person 1
and Person 2☐ Child of Person 1 only☐ Child of Person 2 only☐ Brother or sister of Person 1☐ Unrelated flatmate or
co-tenant of Person 1☐ Other relationship to
Person 1 — please specify☐ Never married☐ Widowed☐ Divorced☐ Separated but not divorced☐ Married

Same as for Person 1

☐ Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory

Postcode

☐ Other country

First or given name

Surname or family name

☐ Male☐ Female

Years:

(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)
 (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)
 (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)
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 (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98)

☐ 99 years or more —
please specify

years

☐ Child of both Person 1
and Person 2☐ Child of Person 1 only☐ Child of Person 2 only☐ Brother or sister of Person 1☐ Unrelated flatmate or
co-tenant of Person 1☐ Other relationship to
Person 1 — please specify☐ Never married☐ Widowed☐ Divorced☐ Separated but not divorced☐ Married

Same as for Person 1

☐ Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory

Postcode

☐ Other country

First or given name

Surname or family name

☐ Male☐ Female

Years:

(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)
 (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)
 (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)
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 (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98)

☐ 99 years or more —
please specify

years

☐ Child of both Person 1
and Person 2☐ Child of Person 1 only☐ Child of Person 2 only☐ Brother or sister of Person 1☐ Unrelated flatmate or
co-tenant of Person 1☐ Other relationship to
Person 1 — please specify☐ Never married☐ Widowed☐ Divorced☐ Separated but not divorced☐ Married

Same as for Person 1

☐ Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory

Postcode

☐ Other country

Mark one box for each person, like this — .

8 What was the person's usual address one year ago (at 6 August 1995)?

- If the person is less than one year old, leave blank.
- For persons who had no usual address on 6 August 1995, give the address at which they were then living.

9 What was the person's usual address five years ago (at 6 August 1991)?

- If the person is less than five years old, leave blank.
- For persons who had no usual address on 6 August 1991, give the address at which they were then living.

10 What is the person's religious denomination?

- Answering this question is **OPTIONAL**.
- If no religion, mark last box.

11 Is the person an Australian citizen?

12 In which country was the person born?

13 In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?

Person 1

Same as in question 7
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address
Street number and name
Suburb, rural locality or town
State/Territory Postcode
Other country

Same as in question 7
Same as in question 8
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address
Street number and name
Suburb, rural locality or town
State/Territory Postcode
Other country

Catholic
Anglican (Church of England)
Uniting Church
Presbyterian
Greek Orthodox
Baptist
Lutheran
Other — please specify
No religion
Yes, Australian citizen
No

Australia ► Go to 14
England
Scotland
Italy
Greece
New Zealand
Viet Nam
Other — please specify

Before 1981
1981 - 1985
1986 - 1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
Will be here less than one year

Person 2

Same as for Person 1
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address
Street number and name
Suburb, rural locality or town
State/Territory Postcode
Other country

Same as for Person 1
Same as in question 8
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address
Street number and name
Suburb, rural locality or town
State/Territory Postcode
Other country

Catholic
Anglican (Church of England)
Uniting Church
Presbyterian
Greek Orthodox
Baptist
Lutheran
Other — please specify
No religion
Yes, Australian citizen
No

Australia ► Go to 14
England
Scotland
Italy
Greece
New Zealand
Viet Nam
Other — please specify

Before 1981
1981 - 1985
1986 - 1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
Will be here less than one year

Same as for Person 1
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Same as for Person 1
Same as in question 8
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Catholic
Anglican (Church of England)
Uniting Church
Presbyterian
Greek Orthodox
Baptist
Lutheran
Other — please specify

No religion

Yes, Australian citizen
No

Australia ► Go to 14

England

Scotland

Italy

Greece

New Zealand

Viet Nam

Other — please specify

Before 1981

1981 - 1985

1986 - 1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

Will be here less than one year

Same as for Person 1

Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Same as for Person 1
Same as in question 8
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Catholic
Anglican (Church of England)
Uniting Church
Presbyterian
Greek Orthodox
Baptist
Lutheran
Other — please specify

No religion

Yes, Australian citizen
No

Australia ► Go to 14

England

Scotland

Italy

Greece

New Zealand

Viet Nam

Other — please specify

Before 1981

1981 - 1985

1986 - 1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

Will be here less than one year

Same as for Person 1

Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Same as for Person 1
Same as in question 8
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Catholic
Anglican (Church of England)
Uniting Church
Presbyterian
Greek Orthodox
Baptist
Lutheran
Other — please specify

No religion

Yes, Australian citizen
No

Australia ► Go to 14

England

Scotland

Italy

Greece

New Zealand

Viet Nam

Other — please specify

Before 1981

1981 - 1985

1986 - 1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

Will be here less than one year

Same as for Person 1

Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Same as for Person 1
Same as in question 8
Elsewhere in Australia —
please specify address

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Other country

Catholic
Anglican (Church of England)
Uniting Church
Presbyterian
Greek Orthodox
Baptist
Lutheran
Other — please specify

No religion

Yes, Australian citizen
No

Australia ► Go to 14

England

Scotland

Italy

Greece

New Zealand

Viet Nam

Other — please specify

Before 1981

1981 - 1985

1986 - 1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

Will be here less than one year

Mark one box for each person, like this —.

14 Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'yes' boxes.

15 In which country was the person's father born?

16 In which country was the person's mother born?

17 Does the person speak a language other than English at home?

- If more than one language, indicate the one that is spoken most often.

18 How well does the person speak English?

19 Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution?

- Include external or correspondence students.

20 What type of educational institution is the person attending?

- Include external or correspondence students.

No
Yes, Aboriginal
Yes, Torres Strait Islander

Australia
England
Scotland
Italy
Greece
New Zealand
The Netherlands
Other — please specify

Australia
England
Scotland
Italy
Greece
New Zealand
The Netherlands
Other — please specify

No, English only ► Go to 19
Yes, Italian
Yes, Greek
Yes, Cantonese
Yes, Mandarin
Yes, Arabic
Yes, German
Yes, other — please specify

Very well
Well
Not well
Not at all

No ► Go to 21
Yes, full-time student
Yes, part-time student

Pre-school
Infants/Primary school
Government
Catholic
Other Non-Government
Secondary school
Government
Catholic
Other Non-Government
Tertiary institution
Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)
University or other higher educational institution
Other educational institution

No
Yes, Aboriginal
Yes, Torres Strait Islander

Australia
England
Scotland
Italy
Greece
New Zealand
The Netherlands
Other — please specify

Australia
England
Scotland
Italy
Greece
New Zealand
The Netherlands
Other — please specify

No, English only ► Go to 19
Yes, Italian
Yes, Greek
Yes, Cantonese
Yes, Mandarin
Yes, Arabic
Yes, German
Yes, other — please specify

Very well
Well
Not well
Not at all

No ► Go to 21
Yes, full-time student
Yes, part-time student

Pre-school
Infants/Primary school
Government
Catholic
Other Non-Government
Secondary school
Government
Catholic
Other Non-Government
Tertiary institution
Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)
University or other higher educational institution
Other educational institution

Person 3
Person 4
Person 5
Person 6
4

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, Aboriginal
- ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Other — please specify
-

- ☐ Australia
- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Other — please specify
-

- ☐ No, English only ► **Go to 19**
- ☐ Yes, Italian
- ☐ Yes, Greek
- ☐ Yes, Cantonese
- ☐ Yes, Mandarin
- ☐ Yes, Arabic
- ☐ Yes, German
- ☐ Yes, other — please specify
-

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

- ☐ No ► **Go to 21**
- ☐ Yes, full-time student
- ☐ Yes, part-time student

Pre-school
Infants/Primary school

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Other Non-Government

Secondary school

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Other Non-Government

Tertiary institution

- ☐ Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)
- ☐ University or other higher educational institution

Other educational institution

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, Aboriginal
- ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Other — please specify
-

- ☐ Australia
- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Other — please specify
-

- ☐ No, English only ► **Go to 19**
- ☐ Yes, Italian
- ☐ Yes, Greek
- ☐ Yes, Cantonese
- ☐ Yes, Mandarin
- ☐ Yes, Arabic
- ☐ Yes, German
- ☐ Yes, other — please specify
-

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

- ☐ No ► **Go to 21**
- ☐ Yes, full-time student
- ☐ Yes, part-time student

Pre-school
Infants/Primary school

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Other Non-Government

Secondary school

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Other Non-Government

Tertiary institution

- ☐ Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)
- ☐ University or other higher educational institution

Other educational institution

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, Aboriginal
- ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Other — please specify
-

- ☐ Australia
- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Other — please specify
-

- ☐ No, English only ► **Go to 19**
- ☐ Yes, Italian
- ☐ Yes, Greek
- ☐ Yes, Cantonese
- ☐ Yes, Mandarin
- ☐ Yes, Arabic
- ☐ Yes, German
- ☐ Yes, other — please specify
-

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

- ☐ No ► **Go to 21**
- ☐ Yes, full-time student
- ☐ Yes, part-time student

Pre-school
Infants/Primary school

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Other Non-Government

Secondary school

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Other Non-Government

Tertiary institution

- ☐ Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)
- ☐ University or other higher educational institution

Other educational institution

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, Aboriginal
- ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Other — please specify
-

- ☐ Australia
- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Other — please specify
-

- ☐ No, English only ► **Go to 19**
- ☐ Yes, Italian
- ☐ Yes, Greek
- ☐ Yes, Cantonese
- ☐ Yes, Mandarin
- ☐ Yes, Arabic
- ☐ Yes, German
- ☐ Yes, other — please specify
-

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

- ☐ No ► **Go to 21**
- ☐ Yes, full-time student
- ☐ Yes, part-time student

Pre-school
Infants/Primary school

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Other Non-Government

Secondary school

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Other Non-Government

Tertiary institution

- ☐ Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)
- ☐ University or other higher educational institution

Other educational institution

21 Only continue for persons aged 15 years or more

22 How old was the person when he or she left primary or secondary school?

- For persons who returned after a break to complete their schooling, mark the age at which they last left school.

Still at primary or secondary school

Did not go to school

14 years or younger

15 years

16 years

17 years

18 years

19 years or older

Still at primary or secondary school

Did not go to school

14 years or younger

15 years

16 years

17 years

18 years

19 years or older

23 Has the person completed a trade certificate or any other educational qualification since leaving school?

No ► Go to 28

No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 28

Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship

Yes, other qualification

No ► Go to 28

No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 28

Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship

Yes, other qualification

24 What is the highest qualification the person has completed since leaving school?

- For example, trade certificate, bachelor degree, associate diploma, doctorate.

Full name of qualification

Full name of qualification

25 What is the main field of study for the person's highest qualification completed?

- For example, history, plumbing, primary school teaching.

Field of study

Field of study

26 At which institution was the person's highest qualification completed?

- If completed overseas, also state which country.

Name of institution

Name of institution

27 In which year did the person complete their highest qualification?

Before 1971

1971 - 1980

1981 - 1985

1986 - 1990

1991 - 1992

1993 - 1994

1995 - 1996

Before 1971

1971 - 1980

1981 - 1985

1986 - 1990

1991 - 1992

1993 - 1994

1995 - 1996

28 For each female, how many babies has she ever had?

- Include only live births.

None

One

Two

Three

Four

Five

Six or more

None

One

Two

Three

Four

Five

Six or more

Mark one box for each person, like this — .

29 What is the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week from all sources?

- Mark one box only.
- Count all income for each person including:

family payment
additional family payment
rental assistance
pensions
unemployment benefits
student allowance
maintenance
(child support)
worker's compensation
superannuation
wages
salary
overtime
commissions and bonuses
interest received
dividends
rents received
(less expenses of operation)
business or farm income
(less expenses of operation)

- Do not deduct:
tax
superannuation
health insurance

Person 1

\$1,500 or more per week
(\$78,000 or more per year)
\$1,000 - \$1,499 per week
(\$52,000 - \$77,999 per year)
\$800 - \$999 per week
(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)
\$700 - \$799 per week
(\$36,400 - \$41,599 per year)
\$600 - \$699 per week
(\$31,200 - \$36,399 per year)
\$500 - \$599 per week
(\$26,000 - \$31,199 per year)
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\$160 - \$199 per week
(\$8,320 - \$10,399 per year)
\$120 - \$159 per week
(\$6,240 - \$8,319 per year)
\$80 - \$119 per week
(\$4,160 - \$6,239 per year)
\$40 - \$79 per week
(\$2,080 - \$4,159 per year)
\$1 - \$39 per week
(\$1 - \$2,079 per year)
Nil income
Negative income

Person 2

\$1,500 or more per week
(\$78,000 or more per year)
\$1,000 - \$1,499 per week
(\$52,000 - \$77,999 per year)
\$800 - \$999 per week
(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)
\$700 - \$799 per week
(\$36,400 - \$41,599 per year)
\$600 - \$699 per week
(\$31,200 - \$36,399 per year)
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(\$4,160 - \$6,239 per year)
\$40 - \$79 per week
(\$2,080 - \$4,159 per year)
\$1 - \$39 per week
(\$1 - \$2,079 per year)
Nil income
Negative income

30 Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?

- Mark one box only.
- A job means any type of work including casual or temporary work or part-time work, if it was for one hour or more.

Yes, worked for payment or profit
Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down
Yes, unpaid work in a family business
Yes, other unpaid work
▶ Go to 39
No, did not have a job
▶ Go to 39

Yes, worked for payment or profit
Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down
Yes, unpaid work in a family business
Yes, other unpaid work
▶ Go to 39
No, did not have a job
▶ Go to 39

31 In the main job held last week, was the person:

- Mark one box only.
- If the person had more than one job last week then 'main job' refers to the job in which the person usually works the most hours.

A wage or salary earner?
A helper not receiving wages?

A wage or salary earner?
A helper not receiving wages?

Conducting own business in a limited liability company

With employees?
Without employees?

Conducting own business which is not a limited liability company

With employees?
Without employees?

Conducting own business in a limited liability company

With employees?
Without employees?

Conducting own business which is not a limited liability company

With employees?
Without employees?

32 In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?

- Give full title.
- For example, Childcare Aide, Maths Teacher, Pastrycook, Tanning Machine Operator, Apprentice Toolmaker.
- For public servants, state official designation and occupation. For armed services personnel, state rank and occupation.

Occupation

Occupation

33 What are the main tasks that the person himself/herself usually performs in that occupation?

- Give full details.
- For example, looking after children at day care centre, teaching secondary school students, making cakes and pastries, operating leather tanning machine, learning to make and repair tools and dies.
- For managers, state main activities managed.

Tasks or duties

Tasks or duties

Mark one box for each person, like this — .

29 What is the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week from all sources?

- Mark one box only.
- Count all income for each person including:
 - family payment
 - additional family payment
 - rental assistance
 - pensions
 - unemployment benefits
 - student allowance
 - maintenance (child support)
 - worker's compensation
 - superannuation
 - wages
 - salary
 - overtime
 - commissions and bonuses
 - interest received
 - dividends
 - rents received (less expenses of operation)
 - business or farm income (less expenses of operation)

- Do not deduct:
 - tax
 - superannuation
 - health insurance

Person 1

\$1,500 or more per week
(\$78,000 or more per year)
\$1,000 - \$1,499 per week
(\$52,000 - \$77,999 per year)
\$800 - \$999 per week
(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)
\$700 - \$799 per week
(\$36,400 - \$41,599 per year)
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(\$4,160 - \$6,239 per year)
\$40 - \$79 per week
(\$2,080 - \$4,159 per year)
\$1 - \$39 per week
(\$1 - \$2,079 per year)
Nil income
Negative income

Person 2

\$1,500 or more per week
(\$78,000 or more per year)
\$1,000 - \$1,499 per week
(\$52,000 - \$77,999 per year)
\$800 - \$999 per week
(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)
\$700 - \$799 per week
(\$36,400 - \$41,599 per year)
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(\$4,160 - \$6,239 per year)
\$40 - \$79 per week
(\$2,080 - \$4,159 per year)
\$1 - \$39 per week
(\$1 - \$2,079 per year)
Nil income
Negative income

30 Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?

- Mark one box only.
- A job means any type of work including casual or temporary work or part-time work, if it was for one hour or more.

Yes, worked for payment or profit
Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down
Yes, unpaid work in a family business
Yes, other unpaid work
▶ Go to 39
No, did not have a job
▶ Go to 39

Yes, worked for payment or profit
Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down
Yes, unpaid work in a family business
Yes, other unpaid work
▶ Go to 39
No, did not have a job
▶ Go to 39

31 In the main job held last week, was the person:

- Mark one box only.
- If the person had more than one job last week then 'main job' refers to the job in which the person usually works the most hours.

A wage or salary earner?
A helper not receiving wages?

A wage or salary earner?
A helper not receiving wages?

Conducting own business in a limited liability company

With employees?
Without employees?

Conducting own business in a limited liability company

With employees?
Without employees?

Conducting own business which is not a limited liability company

With employees?
Without employees?

Conducting own business which is not a limited liability company

With employees?
Without employees?

32 In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?

- Give full title.
- For example, Childcare Aide, Maths Teacher, Pastrycook, Tanning Machine Operator, Apprentice Toolmaker.
- For public servants, state official designation and occupation. For armed services personnel, state rank and occupation.

Occupation

Occupation

33 What are the main tasks that the person himself/herself usually performs in that occupation?

- Give full details.
- For example, looking after children at day care centre, teaching secondary school students, making cakes and pastries, operating leather tanning machine, learning to make and repair tools and dies.
- For managers, state main activities managed.

Tasks or duties

Tasks or duties

Person 3

Person 4

Person 5

Person 6

6

\$1,500 or more per week
 (\$78,000 or more per year)
 \$1,000 - \$1,499 per week
 (\$52,000 - \$77,999 per year)
 \$800 - \$999 per week
 (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)
 \$700 - \$799 per week
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 \$1 - \$39 per week
 (\$1 - \$2,079 per year)
 Nil income
 Negative income

Yes, worked for payment or profit
 Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down
 Yes, unpaid work in a family business
 Yes, other unpaid work
 ▶ Go to 39
 No, did not have a job
 ▶ Go to 39

A wage or salary earner?
 A helper not receiving wages?

Conducting own business in a limited liability company

With employees?
 Without employees?

Conducting own business which is not a limited liability company

With employees?
 Without employees?

Occupation

Tasks or duties

\$1,500 or more per week
 (\$78,000 or more per year)
 \$1,000 - \$1,499 per week
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 Yes, other unpaid work
 ▶ Go to 39
 No, did not have a job
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A wage or salary earner?
 A helper not receiving wages?

Conducting own business in a limited liability company

With employees?
 Without employees?

Conducting own business which is not a limited liability company

With employees?
 Without employees?

Occupation

Tasks or duties

\$1,500 or more per week
 (\$78,000 or more per year)
 \$1,000 - \$1,499 per week
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A wage or salary earner?
 A helper not receiving wages?

Conducting own business in a limited liability company

With employees?
 Without employees?

Conducting own business which is not a limited liability company

With employees?
 Without employees?

Occupation

Tasks or duties

\$1,500 or more per week
 (\$78,000 or more per year)
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 ▶ Go to 39
 No, did not have a job
 ▶ Go to 39

A wage or salary earner?
 A helper not receiving wages?

Conducting own business in a limited liability company

With employees?
 Without employees?

Conducting own business which is not a limited liability company

With employees?
 Without employees?

Occupation

Tasks or duties

Mark one box for each person, like this — .

Person 1

Person 2

34 For the main job held *last week*, what was the employer's business name?

- For self-employed persons, print name of business.
- For teachers, print name of school.

Business name

Business name

35 For the main job held *last week*, what was the employer's workplace address?

- For persons with no fixed place of work (e.g. taxi driver, pilot, courier) write 'no fixed address'.
- This information is used to accurately code the number of people employed in different industries.

Street number and name

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory

Postcode

State/Territory

Postcode

36 What kind of industry, business or service is carried out *by the employer* at that address?

- Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more, for example, dairy farming, footwear manufacturing.

Industry, business or service of employer

Industry, business or service of employer

37 *Last week*, how many hours did the person work in all jobs?

- Subtract any time off, add any overtime or extra time worked.

☐ None

☐ None

☐ 1 - 15 hours

☐ 1 - 15 hours

☐ 16 - 24 hours

☐ 16 - 24 hours

☐ 25 - 34 hours

☐ 25 - 34 hours

☐ 35 - 39 hours

☐ 35 - 39 hours

☐ 40 hours

☐ 40 hours

☐ 41 - 48 hours

☐ 41 - 48 hours

☐ 49 hours or more

☐ 49 hours or more

38 How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 6 August 1996?

- If the person used more than one method of travel to work, mark all relevant boxes.

☐ Train

☐ Train

☐ Bus

☐ Bus

☐ Ferry or tram

☐ Ferry or tram

☐ Taxi

☐ Taxi

☐ Car — as driver

☐ Car — as driver

☐ Car — as passenger

☐ Car — as passenger

☐ Motorbike or motor scooter

☐ Motorbike or motor scooter

☐ Bicycle

☐ Bicycle

☐ Walked only

☐ Walked only

☐ Worked at home

☐ Worked at home

☐ Other

☐ Other

☐ Did not go to work

☐ Did not go to work

39 Did the person actively look for work at any time in the *last four weeks*?

- Examples of actively looking for work include: being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; or advertising for work.

☐ No, did not look for work

► Go to 41

☐ No, did not look for work

► Go to 41

☐ Yes, looked for full-time work

☐ Yes, looked for full-time work

☐ Yes, looked for part-time work

☐ Yes, looked for part-time work

40 If the person had found a job, could the person have started work *last week*?

☐ Yes, could have started work last week

☐ Yes, could have started work last week

☐ No, already had a job to go to

☐ No, already had a job to go to

☐ No, temporarily ill or injured

☐ No, temporarily ill or injured

☐ No, other reason

☐ No, other reason

Business name

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Industry, business or service of employer

None

1 - 15 hours

16 - 24 hours

25 - 34 hours

35 - 39 hours

40 hours

41 - 48 hours

49 hours or more

Train

Bus

Ferry or tram

Taxi

Car — as driver

Car — as passenger

Motorbike or motor scooter

Bicycle

Walked only

Worked at home

Other

Did not go to work

Business name

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Industry, business or service of employer

None

1 - 15 hours

16 - 24 hours

25 - 34 hours

35 - 39 hours

40 hours

41 - 48 hours

49 hours or more

Train

Bus

Ferry or tram

Taxi

Car — as driver

Car — as passenger

Motorbike or motor scooter

Bicycle

Walked only

Worked at home

Other

Did not go to work

Business name

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Industry, business or service of employer

None

1 - 15 hours

16 - 24 hours

25 - 34 hours

35 - 39 hours

40 hours

41 - 48 hours

49 hours or more

Train

Bus

Ferry or tram

Taxi

Car — as driver

Car — as passenger

Motorbike or motor scooter

Bicycle

Walked only

Worked at home

Other

Did not go to work

Business name

Street number and name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory Postcode

Industry, business or service of employer

None

1 - 15 hours

16 - 24 hours

25 - 34 hours

35 - 39 hours

40 hours

41 - 48 hours

49 hours or more

Train

Bus

Ferry or tram

Taxi

Car — as driver

Car — as passenger

Motorbike or motor scooter

Bicycle

Walked only

Worked at home

Other

Did not go to work

No, did not look for work
► Go to 41

Yes, looked for full-time work

Yes, looked for part-time work

No, did not look for work
► Go to 41

Yes, looked for full-time work

Yes, looked for part-time work

No, did not look for work
► Go to 41

Yes, looked for full-time work

Yes, looked for part-time work

No, did not look for work
► Go to 41

Yes, looked for full-time work

Yes, looked for part-time work

Yes, could have started work last week

No, already had a job to go to

No, temporarily ill or injured

No, other reason

Yes, could have started work last week

No, already had a job to go to

No, temporarily ill or injured

No, other reason

Yes, could have started work last week

No, already had a job to go to

No, temporarily ill or injured

No, other reason

Yes, could have started work last week

No, already had a job to go to

No, temporarily ill or injured

No, other reason

Please answer the following questions for this dwelling

41 Are there any persons who usually live in this household who were absent on the night of Tuesday, 6 August 1996?

No ► Go to 42

Yes ► Please complete one separate column for each person absent

Name of each person who usually lives in this household but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 6 August 1996.

First or given name

Surname or family name

First or given name

Surname or family name

First or given name

Surname or family name

Is the person male or female?

• Mark one box for each person absent.

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Male

☐ Female

Age last birthday.

☐ 0 - 14 years

☐ 15 - 24 years

☐ 25 years or more

☐ 0 - 14 years

☐ 15 - 24 years

☐ 25 years or more

☐ 0 - 14 years

☐ 15 - 24 years

☐ 25 years or more

Is the person a full-time student?

☐ No

☐ Yes, full-time student

☐ Yes, part-time student

☐ No

☐ Yes, full-time student

☐ Yes, part-time student

☐ No

☐ Yes, full-time student

☐ Yes, part-time student

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

• Examples of other relationships: son-in-law, granddaughter, uncle, boarder.

☐ Husband or wife of Person 1

☐ De facto partner of Person 1

☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2

☐ Child of Person 1 only

☐ Child of Person 2 only

☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1

☐ Other relationship to Person 1 — please specify

☐ Husband or wife of Person 1

☐ De facto partner of Person 1

☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2

☐ Child of Person 1 only

☐ Child of Person 2 only

☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1

☐ Other relationship to Person 1 — please specify

☐ Husband or wife of Person 1

☐ De facto partner of Person 1

☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2

☐ Child of Person 1 only

☐ Child of Person 2 only

☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1

☐ Other relationship to Person 1 — please specify

What is the person's present marital status?

☐ Never married

☐ Widowed

☐ Divorced

☐ Separated but not divorced

☐ Married

☐ Never married

☐ Widowed

☐ Divorced

☐ Separated but not divorced

☐ Married

☐ Never married

☐ Widowed

☐ Divorced

☐ Separated but not divorced

☐ Married

42 How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by members of this household were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on the night of Tuesday, 6 August 1996?

• Exclude motorbikes, motor scooters, tractors.
• Include company vehicles kept at home.

☐ None

☐ 1 motor vehicle

☐ 2 motor vehicles

☐ 3 motor vehicles

☐ 4 motor vehicles or more

Please answer the following questions for this dwelling

43 How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?

- ☐ None (includes Bedsitter)
☐ 1 bedroom
☐ 2 bedrooms
☐ 3 bedrooms
☐ 4 bedrooms
☐ 5 bedrooms or more

44 How much does your household pay for this dwelling?

- Include rent and mortgage repayments and site fees if caravan or manufactured home in caravan park or manufactured home estate.
- Exclude water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees.
- If no payments please mark 'NIL' box.

\$. per week

OR

\$

--	--	--	--

0	0
---	---

 per fortnight

OR

\$

--	--	--

0	0
---	---

 per month

- 1) NIL

45 Mark the box which best describes this dwelling.

- Owners include owners of caravans, manufactured homes or houseboats regardless of whether or not the site is owned.

- 1 Fully owned ► Go to 48
- 2 Being purchased ► Go to 48
- 3 Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme
- 4 Being rented
- 5 Being occupied rent-free
- 6 Being occupied under a life tenure scheme ► Go to 48
- 7 Other

46 If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from?

- ☐ Private landlord not in the same household
- ☐ Real estate agent
- ☐ Department of Housing
- ☐ Community or co-operative housing group
- ☐ Employer — Government
- ☐ Employer — other
- ☐ Other

47 If this dwelling is being rented, was it furnished by the landlord?

- ☐ Yes, fully furnished
☐ Yes, partly furnished
☐ No, unfurnished

48 Finished?

Please check you have not missed any pages or questions and sign here.

Signature

Date _____

Thank you for completing this form. Australian Statistician.

Collector's Use Only

CD Number

State	NSW
FMA	
FGA	
CD	

Dwelling Structure

Separate house
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 storey
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more storeys
Flat, unit or apartment
<input type="checkbox"/> In a 1 or 2 storey block
<input type="checkbox"/> In a 3 storey block
<input type="checkbox"/> In a 4 or more storey block
<input type="checkbox"/> Attached to a house
<input type="checkbox"/> Caravan, cabin, houseboat
<input type="checkbox"/> Improvised home, tent, sleepers out
<input type="checkbox"/> House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.

Record No. (RNO)

(0)	(0)	(0)
(1)	(1)	(1)
(2)	(2)	(2)
(3)	(3)	(3)
(4)	(4)	(4)
(5)	(5)	(5)
(6)	(6)	(6)
(7)	(7)	(7)
(8)	(8)	(8)
(9)	(9)	(9)

Other Dwelling Identifiers

(Caravan Parks, MHE's, Marinas and Accommodation for the Retired or Aged - Self Care only)

Total Males

(0)
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)

Total Females

(0)
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)

Summary Form No. (SFNO)

(0)
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)

Household No. (CNO)

(0)
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)

DF

<input type="checkbox"/> NC
<input type="checkbox"/> R
<input type="checkbox"/> MB
<input type="checkbox"/> U

Office Use Only

MF

(1)
(2)
(3)

TF

(1)



6 August 1996

ABOUT THE CENSUS

AN INFORMATION BOOKLET

ARABIC

إذا كنت بحاجة إلى مساعدة الرجاء أن
تتصل هاتفياً بالرقم المدرج أدناه.

CHINESE

如有疑問或需要協助，請撥以下電話
號碼：

CROATIAN

Ako vam je potrebna pomoć, molimo
obratite se na navedeni telefonski broj.

FRENCH

Veillez téléphoner au numéro ci-
dessous si vous avez besoin d'assistance.

GERMAN

Wenn Sie Hilfe brauchen, rufen Sie bitte
untenstehende Nummer an.

GREEK

Αν χρειάζεστε βοήθεια, τηλεφωνήστε
στον παρακάτω αριθμό.

HUNGARIAN

Ha ezzel kapcsolatban tanácsra vagy
segítségre van szüksége, kérjük hívja az
alábbi telefonszámot.

INDONESIAN

Kalau Anda memerlukan bantuan,
silakan menelepon nomor di bawah ini.

ITALIAN

Se si richiede assistenza, si prega di
telefonare al numero qui sotto.

JAPANESE

お問い合わせは、下記の電話番号にご
連絡ください。

KHMER

បើអ្នកត្រូវការជំនួយ សូមមេត្តាទូរស័ព្ទ
ដោយឥតគិតថ្លៃមកលេខខាងក្រោមនេះ៖

KOREAN

도움이 필요한 경우, 아래 전화번호로
연락해 주십시오.

LAOTIAN

ຖ້າທ່ານຕ້ອງການຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ເຊິນທ່ານໂຕ
ເປີດສົມໄດ້ຂ້າງລຸ່ມນີ້.

MACEDONIAN

Ako vi treba pomoš, ve molime
telefoniрајте на долу
наведениот број.

PERSIAN

اگر به کمک احتیاج دارید لطفاً به
شماره های زیر تلفن کنید.

POLISH

Jeśli potrzebujesz pomocy, proszę
telefonować na numer podany niżej.

PORTUGUESE

Se precisa de ajuda telefone para o
número abaixo.

RUSSIAN

Если вам нужна помощь, звоните
по телефону, указанному ниже.

SERBIAN

Ako vam treba pomoš, molimo
nazovite доле наведени број.

SPANISH

Si Ud. necesita ayuda, por favor llame al
número indicado abajo.

TURKISH

Yardıma ihtiyacınız varsa, lütfen
aşağıdaki telefon numarasına telefon
ediniz.

VIETNAMESE

Nếu quý vị cần giúp đỡ, xin điện
thoại số dưới đây.

CENSUS HOTLINE 131 608

INTRODUCTION TO THE CENSUS

This booklet helps you understand the reasons for the Census. It tells you how to get help to fill in the Census form and how the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) protects your privacy.

HELPING TO MAKE A BETTER AUSTRALIA

Every five years Australia has a Census, carried out by the ABS. We will be relying on you and millions of others from every corner of Australia to provide us with information.

For most households it takes less than half an hour to fill out the Census form.

The information you provide will allow us to build up a statistical picture of Australia, something like a stocktake. The Census will show what Australia is like in 1996 and what changes have taken place since the last Census in 1991.

This information will help in planning the basic services that are part of Australia and help all of us better understand the changes taking place.

For example, the Census figures help divide up \$19 billion each year to the State, Territory and Local Governments.

Planning of services like transport, schools, hospitals,

shops, parks, centres for the elderly and housing developments depend on the statistics from the Census. The business community uses the results of the Census to plan housing, factories, new products and services.

You can also get information from the Census if you want it. Local libraries usually have, or can get, the latest Census information or you can contact the ABS office in each capital city.

You might want to use this information to better understand your own neighbourhood, research a new business or do a school project.

YOUR CENSUS COLLECTOR

If you have any difficulty filling out the Census form, ask your Collector for help or telephone the Census Hotline. The number is on the back of this information booklet.

If you need more Census forms - for visitors, or if there are more than six people in your household - simply ask your Collector or telephone the Census Hotline.



Census forms should be filled in for Census Night, 6 August.

Your Collector will return between 7 and 14 August to pick up your completed Census forms. Most forms will be collected by the 14th of August. If your form has not been collected by that date, please phone the Census Hotline.

HOW TO CORRECT MISTAKES

If you make a mistake simply cross it out like this [✗] and then mark the correct box.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

(Questions 1, 2 & 7)

Collectors need names to interact with householders when delivering and collecting forms in their area.

Names are needed during processing to help work out the different families in each household.

Names and addresses are also needed for a small survey which is run soon after the Census to check if anyone was missed.

Addresses are used to tell us how many people live in particular areas.

The ABS does not keep people's names and addresses. Once the final processing of information has been completed, the forms are destroyed.

AGE AND SEX

(Questions 3 & 4)

Almost all decisions made by governments, businesses and local community groups depend on knowing how many men, women and children of different age groups are located in each part of Australia. This helps in working out the need for services such as schools and retirement homes.

THE FAMILY

(Questions 5, 6 & 41)

The answers to these questions provide a national picture of the composition of Australian families. This is vital to the planning of support services and housing.

The Census information on families will show, for example, if more or fewer people are living together as married couples and changes in the number of single person households.

The 1991 Census showed that more than five out of every ten people aged over 15 years were married and that one parent families accounted for one out of every eight families.

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

(Questions 8 & 9)

People in Australia often change their address.

To plan for the future it is

important to know where people are making new homes and where they have come from.

The people who are planning new schools, housing developments and shops need to know whether the people who have moved out of one area into another are young or old, working or going to school.

RELIGION

(Question 10)

Answering this question is optional.

Church and religious organisations depend on the Census to provide them with accurate information on the numbers of people of their religion in different parts of Australia.

They also use this information to assess the need for church-based schools, hospitals, community services and homes for the elderly.

CITIZENSHIP

(Question 11)

The answers to this question show how many people are eligible to vote. The information also show how many people born overseas could be eligible for Australian citizenship.

YOUR ORIGIN

(Questions 12 to 16)

Over the last two centuries people have come from all parts of the world to live in Australia. An understanding of the origins of the people who call Australia home is essential in developing policies and services which reflect the needs of our society.

The 1991 Census showed us that four out of every ten people in Australia were born overseas or have at least one parent who was born overseas.

LANGUAGE

(Questions 17 & 18)

While English is Australia's main language, the 1991 Census showed that nearly three million Australians spoke a language other than English at home.

Knowing which other languages are spoken and how well English is spoken allows better planning for English teaching programs and translation and interpreter services.



EDUCATION

(Questions 19, 20 & 22 to 27)

The answers build a picture of the education levels in each area of Australia and of the involvement of different groups in education. Many jobs need people with different types of skills, trades or a certain level of education. So Census information is important when planning the location of industries which need a certain type of workforce.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

(Question 28)

Answers to this question will provide valuable information about the level of fertility for different population groups in Australia.

INCOME

(Question 29)

Only broad income ranges are asked for not the exact amount. Information on income provides an indication of living standards in different areas of Australia. This shows government and community groups where social services are needed most.

JOBS AND WORK

(Questions 30 to 33, 37, 39 & 40)

How many people have jobs and how many do not is one of the most important indicators of economic

economic and social conditions.

The information also allows the study of how jobs are distributed between different age groups, between men and women and between different education levels.

The answers help produce local area employment pictures showing, for example, the number of people who are employed as nurses or labourers.

WHERE YOU WORK AND HOW YOU TRAVEL TO WORK

(Questions 34 to 36, 38 & 42)

The answers to these questions build a picture of what industries people work in.

This is used to help understand the impact on jobs of changes in industry.

We ask for the name of employers so we can work out more accurately what industry each person works in.

The employer's address is used to find out what journeys people make to get to work. The names and addresses are not kept.

This information, when combined with information on how people get to work and the availability of cars, is used to plan for roads and public transport.

Figures from the 1991 Census show that more than six out of every 10 people used a car to travel to work.

HOUSES, HOMES AND DWELLINGS

(Questions 43 to 47)

The kind of place we call home is very closely related to our standard of living.

We ask about the number of bedrooms because it provides an indication of the size of homes and the extent of overcrowding in some parts of the community.

This information is used by government and the building industry to help plan housing developments.

The answers to these questions provide a statistical picture of the standard of Australian housing and what it costs.

HOW WE PROTECT YOUR PRIVACY

When the Collector comes back to collect the completed form, he or she will scan the form to ensure you have not missed any questions.

If you are worried about the Collector seeing your completed form, just ask for a Privacy Envelope.

Put your completed form inside the envelope and seal the envelope. Your Collector will not open the envelope but will pass it on to their supervisor.

If there is someone in your household who wants a separate

Census form, just ask the Collector or telephone the Census Hotline for an extra Personal Form and a Privacy Envelope.

Names and addresses are not kept on any computer record.

As soon as processing is finished all the Census forms are pulped for recycling.

Your completed form remains confidential to the Australian Bureau of Statistics as required by the Census and Statistics Act. No information will be released in a way that would enable an individual or household to be identified.

By law, organisations like the Tax Office, the Department of Social Security and credit reference groups cannot have access to personal information from the Census.



CENSUS HOTLINE

If you need help please telephone
the Census Hotline.

131 608
(Local call)

The Census Hotline is open:
27 July - 14 August
8.30 am. - 8.30 p.m.
15 August - 17 August
8.30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Printed on recycled paper

Item C1

APPENDIX 3 CONTENT OF CENSUSES FROM 1911 TO 1996

Asterisks are used to indicate the year in which particular topics were included in the census. The numbers in brackets refer to explanatory notes on pages 58 and 59.

TOPICS	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Name	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Relationship (family structure)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(1)	*(2)	*(3)	*	*
Duration of existing marriage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(4)		
Duration of widowhood								*					
Married more than once										*	*		
Issue													
-existing marriage	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*				
-previous marriage	*	*											
-all marriages								*	*				
-'ever had'										*	*		*
Number of dependent children		*	*	*									
Orphanhood		*											
Birthplace	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birthplace of parents		*						*	*	*	*	*	*
Year of Arrival (period of residence in Australia)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Citizenship	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(5)	*(5)	*(6)	*	*

TOPICS	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin (Race)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(7)	*(8)	*(8)	*	*	*	*
Ethnic origin											*(9)		
Number of usual residents		*											
Usual residence at census time						*(10)		*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal migration usual residence													
-1 year ago									*	*	*	*(11)	*
-5 years ago								*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of overseas residents or visitors								*	*				
Blindness, deaf-mutism	*	*	*										
Handicaps									*				
Language use		*(12)	*(13)						*(14)	*(15)	*(16)	*	*
Religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education													
-highest level attained		*(17)					*	*					
-current schooling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(18)	*	*	*	*
-age left school									*	*	*	*	*
Educational qualifications							*	*(19)	*	*	*	*	*
Holidays									*				
Child care									*				
War service			*										
Income			*						*	*	*	*	*
Life assurance									*				

<u>TOPICS</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>
Labour force (occupational status)*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(20)	*	*	*
-unemployment duration	*	*	*	*	*	*							
-unemployment cause		*	*	*	*	*							
Occupation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(21)	*	*
Industry (22)	*(23)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hours worked							*	*(24)	*	*(25)	*(25)	*(25)	*(24)
Journey to work								*(26)	*	*	*	*	*
Mode of travel to work									*	*	*	*	*
Motor bike licences									*				
Motor vehicle licences									*				
Type of benefits received									*				
Retirement benefits scheme									*				
Household address on census night	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
No. of bedrooms									*	*	*	*	*
No. of rooms	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(27)		
Tenure (nature of occupancy)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(28)	*(29)	*(29)	*(29)	*(29)	*(28)
Type of landlord				*(30)	*(30)	*(31)	*(32)	*	*	*	*	*	*(33)
Rent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Loan repayment									*(34)	*(35)	*(36)	*(35)	*(37)
No. of vehicles							*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Private dwelling classification (Type of dwelling structure)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(38)	*	*	*	*

TOPICS	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Non-private dwelling (classification)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other dwelling (classification)													*(39)
Material of walls	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(40)			
Material of roof		*		*									
Date of building				*	*	*	*	*	*				
Facilities													
-gas				*	*	*	*	*	*(41)				
-electricity				*	*	*	*	*	*(41)				
-water supply				*					*(41)				
-toilet				*									
-bathroom				*	*	*	*	*					
-kitchen					*	*	*	*					
-television						*	*	*					
-cooking				*									
Sleeping out			*	*									
Farm dwelling					*	*	*	*	*				
Method of sewage disposal								*	*				
No. of extra homes owned or being purchased								*					
Reason dwelling unoccupied							*(42)	*	*	*			

Notes:

- (1) Prior to and including 1976, the term *relationship to head* was used.
- (2) The term *head* was considered inappropriate and *relationship to Person 1* was asked.
- (3) Since 1986 *relationship to Person 1 / Person 2* has been asked.
- (4) Year of *first marriage* was used.
- (5) Prior to 1976, *nationality* rather than *citizenship* was asked.
- (6) Since 1986 the person has been asked whether or not they were an Australian citizen.
- (7) In all censuses prior to 1971, respondents were required to state their race and, where race was mixed, to specify the proportion of each.
- (8) In the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, a question with response categories of European, Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Other was included.

- (9) A question on each person's ancestry was asked for the first time in 1986.
- (10) The 1961 Census asked for *state of usual residence*.
- (11) State level only.
- (12) Question asked whether the person could read and write.
- (13) Question asked whether the person could read and write a foreign language if unable to read and write English.
- (14) The 1976 Census asked for *all languages regularly used*.
- (15) In 1981 ability to speak English was asked.
- (16) Since 1986 two separate questions have been asked - language used and ability to speak English.
- (17) Included a question where respondents reported their highest level of educational achievement.
- (18) Since 1976, a question on *attendance at school or other educational institution* has been asked.
- (19) Since 1971, people aged 15 or more have been asked whether they had obtained a qualification. If so, information on the name of highest qualification obtained, field of study, the name of institution and the year obtained was collected.
- (20) In the Censuses from 1981 to 1996, respondents have been required to answer a series of questions from which labour force status was coded.
- (21) An additional question - *main tasks or duties performed in the occupation* has been asked from 1986 to 1996.
- (22) Place of work was first collected in 1954.
- (23) *Employer's occupation* was asked in 1911 and 1921.
- (24) 1971, 1976 and 1996 Censuses focused on hours worked in *all jobs* held in the week prior to the census.
- (25) The 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses asked for hours worked in the *main job* in the week prior to the census.
- (26) Journey to work topic has been derived from coding of address of usual residence and address of workplace to obtain origins and destinations of travel to work.
- (27) Data was collected but not processed.
- (28) From 1911 to 1971, and in 1996, a direct question on nature of occupancy was asked.
- (29) From 1976 to 1991, nature of occupancy data was derived from mortgage and rent questions.
- (30) If paying rent to a Government Authority in 1954 or a State Housing Authority in 1961, respondents were instructed to write 'Tenant (G)'.
- (31) Tenants in 1966 had the option of marking the relevant State Housing Authority or 'other landlord'.
- (32) In 1971, response categories comprised State Housing Authority, employer or other landlord.
- (33) The number of landlord response categories rose from three (from 1971 until 1991) to seven in 1996.
- (34) In 1976 the monthly payment made on first and second mortgages was asked.
- (35) Average monthly payment for total mortgages was asked.
- (36) Monthly payment made on the loans for the dwelling was asked.
- (37) Those with mortgage repayments had the option of writing the weekly, fortnightly or monthly amount paid.
- (38) This question has been completed by the Census Collector since 1976.
- (39) In 1996 a new classification was developed for Other Dwellings. It included caravans in caravan parks, boats in marinas, manufactured home estates and self-care units in accommodation for the retired or aged, all of which were enumerated using household forms. However in 1986 and 1991, caravans in caravan parks and boats in marinas were included in the Non-Private Dwelling classification.
- (40) The question was answered by the Census Collector in 1981.
- (41) In 1976, type of fuel or power used for household purposes was asked.
- (42) Completed by the Collector in the Censuses from 1971 to 1986.

APPENDIX 4 ABS CONTACT DETAILS

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HOW AUSTRALIA TAKES A CENSUS



2290300001960

ISBN 0 642 23143 5

ISBN 0 642 23143 5

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Recommended retail price: \$10.00